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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo publication wish to have rejected articles returns they must in all cases send stamps for that purpo

"When, in the course of human events mes necessary for one people to dis solve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of Mature and of Nature's Gop entitle them, decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the cause which impel them to the separation.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with cer tain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happimess. That to secure these rights, govern ments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of gov ment becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abelish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

"Prudence, indeed, will dictate that gov ernments long established should not be changed for light or transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while avils are sufferable, than to right them. selves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a de sign to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

Such, using still the words of the immor tal document that announced the freedom of the American colonies, now by the bless ing of Heaven the United States, has been the patient sufferance of Cuba; and such is now the necessity which constrains her people to throw off and abolish her former system of government.

Cuba aims to be as free as the United States. Is this Government to stare upon her with the cold eyes of diplomacy and spend the days in cabling with Madrid, while her citizens are slaughtered with atrocity that forbids the massacre of Wyoming to be named in the same breath, and while her soldiers fight against privations that recall Valley Forget

The Government of Spain will not let Cuba go, for the reason that the voluntary loosening of her grip means the fall of the Spanish dynasty. It is for the United States to succor this people struggling in our footsteps for the realization of the same vision that inspired ourselves, and to liberate them from Spain, even if the dymasty falls.

The Newspaper Without a Country.

No American can read without indignation the articles which the editor of the New York Evening Post is writing and publishing from day to day concerning Cuba. That newspaper alone among all the journals of the land defends Weyler fam, extenuates Spain's inhuman warfare in the island, treats in flippant phrases the sufferings of the reconcentrados as something which Cuba has brought upon herself, and regards the patriots who are fighting for freedom only as pernicious disturbers of Wall street values. American patriot. ism, the love of the flag, sympathy with heroism, hope for the independence of a brave people, are almost daily the themes of satirical observations by the one news paper of the United States which is at this time for peace at any price and for the dollar every time.

It would be unfair to attribute to any editor, however alien his heart and contemptible his sentiments, an attitude like that above described without exhibiting the words of his own pen which justify the description.

First, as to Mr. E. L. GODKIN'S apology for the starvation of non-combatants. The Evening Post treats the devilish policy which has made the island a wilderness and sacrificed innocent lives to a number variously estimated at from two hundred thousand to half a million, as if it were the usual and inevitable incident of war waged by a civilized nation :

"This measure of destroying people's homes in order to prevent their furnishing supplies to the enemy is not an invention of the Spaniards. There is nothing Spanish about it. It is exactly what Shenidan did in the Shenandoah Valley and Burnman in South Carolina. It is what all military commanders do cause. One of the peculiarities of war is that it rid: men of all restraints imposed, in time of peace, by religion and humanity. If hanging or shooting non balants or burning their houses will help a Gen eral to victory, he hange or shoots them or burns Other warriors would think him a minny if he did not."

Is there any other editor in America, calling himself an American, or any other newspaper in America, capable of writing or printing that? The butchery of helpless women and children, the hanging and shooting of non-combatants, the starvation of bundreds of thousands so these are the ordinary methods of conducting war common to the great commanders of all civilised nations; and Spain's commanders are no more criminal in that respect than was SHERMAN OF SHERIDAN OF LEE OF GEORGE Washington! The warrior is a "ninny who is not a WEYLER!

Next as to Mr. E. L. Godkin's argument that the Cubans have brought their suffer ings upon themselves by persistently rebellious behavior, and that the fate of their cause is something which does not concern

"Granting, as we have to grant, that the Spaniard have a right to put down the rebellion by force of arms, we have to grant also their right to use the ordinary military means to accomplish their object, and devastation is one of them. As the French say, Quel wout in Jin west iss mores. All objection

to the deings of the Spaniards in Oute, therefor on the ground that they came great suffering would be rather about, unless we proposed to relieve the suffering on the allopathte plan. The plan now bepropose to cure the Cubans with a little of 'the hair of the dog that bit them,' or, in other words, cure like by like. They have brought all their pres sufferings on themselves by armed resistance to bad ernment. They have done so deliberately, and have perstated in their resistance for nearly three years. They can stop this suffering by ceasing to fight. In other words, they have exposed themselves to death and starvation and impoverishment will conduct."

The insurgents, continues Mr. E. L. GODKIN, should be allowed to carry on the work of slaughter and destruction without any help from us. If we refrain from intervention "we shall not have to police the Cuban population after the war, and chase the rebels through missinatio forests and marshes, and compel them to lead a sober, civilized life." "A good Cuban war, that would destroy plenty of Spanlards," could not be carried on by us, "on land and sea, under one million dollars a day, if for that sum." But if we let them alone, leave them to be starved and butchered under what the Evening Post regards as the ordinary military practices of civilized nations, "they will stew in their own grease, and do their own policing." And he concludes this shamelessly indecent and cynically brutal advice with the jeering suggestion that "the best aid we can offer them would be to send them CROKER, PLATT, and QUAY and some editors down there to show them how to run 'things' and chest each other without physical injury."

Such is this alien's view of the situation n Cuba, and of our duty with reference to It. It is almost the language of insanity, but the only insanity in his case is that of a nature in which egotism has become mono mania. The faintest spark of the Ameri canism which inspires and unites all other citizens, native or naturalized, in a crisis like this, is lacking in him and in his paper. He is the man without a country at the present time, and the Evening Post is the newspaper without a country.

Final as to the Maine.

It is just forty days since Capt. SIGSBER asked the American people to suspend judgment concerning the cause of the de struction of the Maine. To-day, in all probability, the country will know whatever the Board of Inquiry has been able to discover by careful, thorough, and impartial investigation.

That report will be received as final, to the limit of its conclusions.

There will be no question of weighing i against any report which has been rendered by Spanish investigators. If there is a direct conflict of testimony and a radical difference in the two verdicts, so much the worse for the Spanish report. One ver dict only will be accepted in the United States, that rendered by the court of which Capt. Sampson was President.

Nor will there be any arbitration as to the facts, on any pretext or under any circumstances. Our own tribunal, composed of our own trusted officers, was not consti tuted in order that its decision might be treated forty days later as a partisan presentation and plea, to be reviewed subsequently in any quarter.

The Great Chewing Gum Question. The other day we took the liberty of reproving "persons guilty of impairing the

standard of beauty and comely motion by chewing gum in public." The reprover is thus gently reproved by a correspondent, to whom we beg leave to offer our apologies and our sincere sympathy:

"To the Epitor of The Sun-Sir: One fact is worth ton of misguided opinion. If the writer of the above had suffered the untold tortures of stomach hundreds of hard-earned dollars on doctors and med icines without avail, finally had obtained blessed lief by chewing gum, he would never give expression to the foregoing opinion

"A DAILY READER OF THE SUR. "New York, March 24."

By HIPPOCRATES and his oath, it never was and never shall be in our hearts to reprehend him or her who has cured or helped stomach trouble or any other trouble, physical or mental, by the use of chewing gum! We know many persons who chew gum for hygienic purposes, and we trust that they all get the alleviation which they seek Some even chew for special intellectual purposes. There is a public lecturer and orator who has deliberately acquired the gum habit for the sake of strengthening his maxillary powers. It is said that there are enthusiasts who chew, but preferably in solitude, for the purpose of making firmer the outlines of their faces. There may be, and doubtless are, a hundred and a thousand worthy purposes on account of which men, women, and children devote themselves, their jaws, and some part of

their fortunes to chewing gum. So far as our observation goes, however, the majority of the users of what our revered contemporary, the Century Dictionary, defines as "a masticatory consisting either of a natural resin or gum-resin, as that of the spruce, or of an artificial preparation of paraffin and other ingredients, masticate that masticatory because they like it. They chew for pleasure, not for health. They are necessarily and sharply differentiated from the chewers for special medicinal purposes,

The right to take medicine in public, provided the medicine is not noxious and offensive to the public, will not be disputed. The pill or pellet of innocent appearance is swallowed thoughtfully by thousands every day in the presence of an unmoved public. Frequenters of restaurants notice and even wonder at the pilltaking capacity of New York as that capacity is illustrated by the large number of persons who produce small bottles of pills and count out and consume a portion of the contents as a sort of antepast or shoehorn to their meals. There may be a few who object to this preliminary sacrifice of pills, but there are objectors to everything. Mon-TAIGNE, for instance, mentions a great lady who was so convinced that the action of eating was ungraceful that she never would eat in public. But these are the fopperies of superstition.

The rule for the gum-chewer, whether he be serious or on pleasure bent, is the old legal maxim: "So use your own as not to interfere with that of other folks." This rule the serious chewer observes. He doesn't roll the gum like a sweet morsel under his tongue. He doesn't contort his face out of human shape, make high mountains and deep ravines in his cheeks, move his leaden jaws with a loud and crunching motion, and chew away like a thousand cows, but with a madness of motion impossible to cows. He takes his medicine sadly. He would no more chew thunderously than he would open a box of cough lozenges with a battering ram. Him we beolve. He remembers what he is doing.

He will not injury the sensibilities of others or the human face divins.

Nor abould all the chowers for p be reprobated. In this strange world there are geniuses who can choos a hat with d there grace and disarm the jeers of crowds; and there are men, and women, too, who know how to chew gum and make that and the action fine. But alasi what pity or for giveness can be found for the brazen gumchewer who never leaves off his damnable faces? In him the habit has become a frenzy, the eating of a magic heathen root amid wild incantations and menstrous posturings. Who has not seen such victims riding wheals, hanging low their unlovely heads, and chewing desperately, until even the horseless carriages are frightened by the sight? Who has not seen such victims in cars and on the atreets, munching themselves into the very beatitude of

The general standard of comeliness can not but be lowered by these common examples of distortion. Some of the slaves of the gum habit are hopeless. Probably they will be punished in the next world by being compelled to stand before unbreaks ble mirrors and see themselves chew gum. There are others, and thousands of them, who are just on the brink, who are con tracting inartistic methods of gum-chewing in public. To them we speak. Practice an hour a day before the glass. Especially you are a young woman, and regard your self, probably with good reason, as-well, say not unattractive.

The New Practice.

While the members of the various Na tional League clubs are practicing for the handling of the ball, are they drilling themselves in the observance of the rules affecting manners ? For example, are the New York men at Lakewood practicing carefully the conduct which those rules prescribef Are the captain of the nin and his superiors, the managers of the club, seeing to it that at the very beginning of the season's activity the founda tion is laid broad and deep for the discipline that the magnates of the League have all agreed and announced shall govern the contest for the championship?

Rule 59 says: "There shall be no appea from any legal decision of the umpire." Rule 60 says: "Under no circumstance shall any player be allowed to dispute a

decision Then this is found in the compact bind ing the Presidents of clubs, over their own signatures, individually and personally, to

see that the rules are enforced: "The umpire is the sole and absolute fudge play. In no instance shall any person, except the captains of the competing teams, be allowed to address him or question his decision, and they (the

retation of the rules. With these rules respected, all rowdyism and disorder will be swept off the grounds, The umpire appointed for practice games is the model of the umpire as he will appear when club meets club in the actual struggle. Are the players being taught rigorously that when they are declared out a bee-line to the banch is in order for them? A little practice in prompt and

silent withdrawal to the bench upon the

proper notification, and it will grow from habit into the second nature that leads a lost cat home. The old path leading to the umpire for wrangling and abuse is barred. This is the very A B C of sport. Players should recognize and accept it as the first principle of ball, as it is of all games. But, if the license which has prevailed for several years past has perverted some men's ideas into thinking otherwise, it will be better to keep them in the captain's study for moral lecturing than to let them out

against the umpire are to be as free as of old. After the winter's idleness ball players are not expected to begin playing with the degree of skill attained at the season's close. And at the best that is imperfect. But in respect of obedience to the rules. absolute perfection is possible and impera-

upon the field with the notion that riots

tive, not next Fall, but now. While we hope strenuously, and with a little extra confidence, perhaps, that the New York Club will win the pennant, the the good conduct prize is no less desirable or worthy of ambition. Drill in the rules is the key to success.

The Eric Canal.

The sale of our canals by the State is absolutely forbidden by the Constitution of

The strong reasons which made this prohibition proper when it was incorporated in the Constitution apply to any proposition to amend the Constitution so as to permit the sale of the canals to the Federal Government. It is not to the interest of New York

city or of the Empire State that the Erie Canal should be controlled and operated by the Government of the United States. It is not to the interest of the people of

the United States that the Federal Government should acquire the Eric Canal. The canal revolutionists are wrong at both ends; at the Washington end of the scheme, as well as at the Albany and

The Hon. BOB TAYLOR, Governor and oct, entranced Atlanta for the fifth time the other night by his world-renowned lecture on "The Fiddle and the Bow." The lecture is of intoxicuting eloquence. Several hundred audi ors rose to their feet in uncontrollable emotion. Several hundred strong men and an unusual number of weak men wept. It would be a happiners to wander through this maze of high colored melody, but we must restrict ourselver to this Tyrian purple passage. Bon is describ

ing his own mastery of catgut: "I heard a great master play on the wondrous violin; his bow quivered like the wing of a bird; in every quiver there was a melody, and every melody creathed a thought in language sweeter than wa ever uttered by human tongue. I was conjured; I was measurerized by his music. I fell saleep under its power, and was rapt into the realm of visions and dreams. The enchanted violin poured out its sweetest soul, and in its music I thought I heard the rustle of a thousand joyous wings, and a burn of song from a thousand joyous throats. Mocking birds and linuets thrilled the glad air with warblings; goldfinches, thrushes, and bobolinks thrilled their happiest tunes; and the oriole sang a fullaby to he anging cradle that rocked in the wind. I heard the twitter of skimming swallows and the scattered covey's piping call; I heard the robin's gay whistle, e croaking of crows, the scolding of bine jays, and the melancholy cooing of a dove. The awaying tree tops seemed vocal with bird-song while he played, and the labyrinths of leafy shade echood the chorus."

The bird store is in Bon's voice as well as in his violin. But why did he assert that there was no bald-headed man in Eden! He has one of the most surprising bald heads in the world,

According to a despatch from Topeka the silver men and Populists of the First Kansas Congress district are thinking of nominating the Hon. John J. Ingails as the fusion candidate. Such a nomination might be consoling to Mr. Indalls, who has seemed somewhat lonely for a long time, and is otherwise fitting. He tried to propitiate Populism in its first days by Populist talk which was very queer in the mouth of a Republican Senator. Now is his opportunity of reward. It would be a curious incident in a careor of considerable orbit if he abould be neminated; and in case he should be elected he would be much more enti-

For Cubs: Food and Freedom, not pourparlers.

than anybody else in the Fusion crowd.

The Hon, JOHN W. LEEDY, Governor of Kansas, continues to be the busiest and most haunted Porfulist in Kansas or out of it. Before him he sees the cloven hoof of the Suprem Court, a body which insists that railroads have a right to make a living. Behind him, for he can see just as well in one direc tion as in another, are the army and the navy, bent upon intimidating him and the other advocates of the rights of "the produc ing classes," Government by injunction glares through his sidelights. On his bow alone is hope. An inferior court in Kansas has solem ly commanded the Supreme Court of the State to try a certain case within twenty days. To be sure, the Chief Justice of that Supreme Court is an eminent Populist thinker but the principle remains the same. Just as the great LEEDY frowns at the Supren Court of the United States when it makes the mistake of not supporting the decision of Legis latures and inferior tribunals, so the great LEEDY must smile upon an inferior court whe it takes a superior court by the beard. If the army and navy let him alone, LEEDY will im peach the Supreme Court of Kansas within twenty days, if it falls to obey orders.

Twice every day a new law against trust Can the accursed things survive? Have they no shame, no respect for the wisdom-trusts in the Legislature ! Can the octopus continue to keep his feet when a hundred stormy winds are blowing him down! We refuse to believe it He must consent to fall and sink, or he is a most

The long-expected American post has come at last, and every heart beats to the quivering of his irised wings. Comes from Chicago Could not come from anywhere else. He is worth the anxiety with which he has been awaited. His name is unknown in these parts He is too great for fame. We have not even received a copy of his works, but a single sp men of his powers is enough to show that his fame is destined to fold in this orb o' the earth A Chicago paper, little knowing the unprised it was flashing upon the has published this extract from a production called "Adam and Eve":

"When ADAM wished to have a wife To sew the buttons on his pants, And thus his pleasures to enhan To brush his clothes, tie his cravat, And do such little things as that."

Who had not rather be this noble minstr than to have been ADAM on the sled ?

Doubtless the Louisville Courier Yournal is correct in saying that "the wildestriots of the fanatical freaks of Kansas and South Carolin never approached the record of this Kentucky Legislature in its plunge from Democracy to des potism," but what was to be expected of a Demo cratic body ! A despotism of riot and demagos ism is the sum and substance of the Chicago platform. The Kentucky Legislature was thou oughly representative of the Democratic plat form and party; and the Kentucky force bill to pack elections was worthy of the statesmen who wish to pack the Supreme Court.

Not without rapture do we learn from our esteemed contemporary, the Denver Times, that a vote fraught with great interest to hu manity has been taken. Our esteemed contem porary, the Patriots' Bulletin of Chicago, is the organ of the Patriots of America, an organiza tion of sociologists, we believe, founded by that master economist, Prof. Com Harvey. The result of the poll is immensely gratifying. of a total of 8,644 replies received but 149 favored the abandonment of free silver coinag as a leading political issue." There may have been some irregularities in the counting, for Prof. HARVEY's patriots are thought to be some what less than 8,644, but the general effect of the vote is the same. The "order includes 271 lodges, and the membership is made up of persons from every walk in life." The 271 lodger are not doubted, but they are made up of persons whose walk in life is sociology. Socialist got only 1,561 votes, but the incometax was opposed by only 505 members. The initiative and referendum is a close second to free silver in the affections of the Patriots of America. We hope to live to see the time when the initiative and referendum will supersede free silver and be recognized by the Patriots of America as the supreme and most filling issue of the time and the only hope of humanity, except the incom

Has Fitzgerald's "Omar" kept us from tudying Persian?—Hoston Journal.

Probably not. Persons accounted worthy to live in Boston are capable of studying anything. Not so much for the delight of study as for the joy of telling about it afterward. Yet even superior Boston persons equal to Persian may be ommended by judicious friends not to study that language for the sake of cultivating a closer acquaintance with the Tent Maker. "Old Firz" didn't especially revere Persian, and he lidn't ignorantly worship the illustrious OMAR. "Old Firz" made an admirable poem, but OMAR didn't write the best of it, and never could have written anything half so good. Most poetry is sest in the original, but there are exceptions.

The silverites now claim that the "Ourse of Gold" play was written and produced at the finiti-gation of the goldbugs, just to make the free silver cause ridiculous.—Cleveland Leader.

The claim must be disallowed. We repeat that the "Curse of Gold," one of the most remarkable plays ever produced on any stage, was written by the Hon. WILLIAM STEWART, Gen. ADONIRAM JUDSON WARNER, and Prof. Com HARVEY; that it contains sixteen scenes and sixteen characters, and that all the characters, except the octopus and the Money King, were intended to be played by the Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

RECONCILIATION BETWEEN DEER, After the Park Eik Had Cast His Antiers His

From the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle An interesting event has just been completed Genesee Valley Park, where the splendid male elk has cast his antiers. One of then dropped on Sunday, and by vigorous efforts the beast succeeded in freeing itself from the one sided remaining load Monday. The male elk

beast succeeded in freeing itself from the onesided remaining load Monday. The male elk
sheds his antiers annually, after the manner of
all animals of the deer family. The little Virginia deer in the adjoining inclosure cast his
antiers some weeks ago.

Last apring the pair of elk were new to the
park and to each other, and as the male develoned an ugly disposition it was feared he would
injure his mate, and about the time for casting
the antiers were sawed off, the stumps being
rubbed off by the animal a little later. Several
days ago, although usually of a very pacific disposition, the male began to exhibit signs of
quarrelsomeness, and as a matter of precaution
the female was removed to the deer park adjoining. After her removal he showed unmistakably that he repeated for his rashness and was
lonesome, and he walked disconsolately up and
down the wire fence which separated the pair,
but the female, with more discretion than many
women who have experience with cruel husbands, showed no disposition to return to the
side of her mate until she observed yesterday
that his antiers were gone and he was powerless to inflict injury, when she at once manifested as great an anxiety to return to his side
as he did to have her. The now loving and
reconciled pair were reunited and all is well.

The elk are about five years olf, and the two
sets of antiers which have been secured from
the male are splendid specimens. They will be
properly mounted and labelled and placed in the
Park Commission rooms, where there are already four successive acts of the antiers of the
park deer, each labelled with the date of their
shedding, and ranging from two tivy promys to
the larger and graceful antiers which were so
much admired on the deer by visitors to the
park last summer.

No Catalina in West Ham.

From the London Dathy Telegraph. Lesbia's sparrow, when it came to an untimely end, was honored by Catulius with a deathless verse; but West Ham has no poet sufficiently lyrical and paste to lament the fate of an Inu

JOURNALISM DUBING THE ORIGIN. The Two Metromes of Percelons Paleshood and Tery Cowardice.

From the Brooklyn Engls. The general journalism of the country has been same and sympathetic, candid and judicial, without prejudice and without fear, without emagogy and without detraction. Distinction of it from the journalism of ferocity and of false good, on the one hand, and from that of cynicism, hardness and sublimated sordidity. the other, has been easily and naturally made by American readers. The vogue of the worst jour nalism may have been great, but the influence of it has steadily depreciated, until now it is as self-discounting as a recognized counterfelt note. The constituency of the journalism o dogmatic contempt and petrified pelf was at no time large, and was never so small as now. It comprises only those who prefer every country to their own, or who, by an involuntary retire ment from influence among their fellow men have become only stationary and unheeded per simists on the shore of time, as the tides of destiny so sweeping on.

The best journalism of America has reflected

nd strengthened the best character of America. That journalism has comprised more than nine tenths of all the papers whatever issued in the United States. That is a great and reassuring fact. That journalism has not sought success by mendacity, prestige by barbarity, or prospe ity by adjurations to nations or to men to give to their lowest natures the victory over their highest, It has held the middle course be tween the criminality of yellowism and the less robust and less respectable turpitude of toryism in the fourth estate. It has not forgotten that war, while the worst of evils, may also history of the world proves one fact to be the case as well as the other. The brutality of war for loot or boot has been denounced by the de cent journalism of the land. The heartless ness of the priest-and-Levite habit, which would pass by on the other side of bleeding, prone and helpless suffering, equally denounced by that journalism. The events which are resolving doubts. classifying evidence, revealing responsibility and which must soon supersede inquiry with action, whether for war or for peace, are vindicating the newspapers and the newspaper men that have resisted infernalism, on the one hand, and the capitalization of poltroonery into policy on the other.

Before those events culminate, no confusion of journalistic responsibility should be permitted. Infernal journalism has made for itself s record of rottenness, in the vestibule of the transactions upon which the United States will soon embark, and it should be held to the responsibility as well as to the rottenness of the record it has made. Cowardly journalism has made in the same time a record from which it should not be let escape. Ere long, all the journalism of the land may run in a common current of incitement and of excitement, for a commo danger, a common duty and a common obligation may enforce that common flow.

But the nation should not forget that war will be no vindication of its infernal journalism, and peace will be no vindication of its cowardly journalism. The first would have brought on war without cause. The second would have pre ferred peace with degradation, with indecency and with dishonor. A patriotic, prudent and brave President, a united, courageous, just and loyal Congress, Governors in their likeness, and the masses of the people in their spirit, have moved in solid lines with the rational, respect able, resolute and righteous journalism of the land. Government, people, and the journalism of decency and of Americanism would take, and have taken, no snap judgment on the explosion They would take, and have taken, no prejudg ment against Spain for that act. They would make, and they have made, no classification of the lasting cause of humanity in Cuba under the passing cause of the Maine explosion. The have kept, and they keep, each matter separate from, yet assistant, to the other. They have dis criminated, and they do discriminate, their difference of import; but they recognize their one ness of power to arouse the people to unity and to duty.

THE PROPOSED INSOLVENT LAW. The View Which the Credit Men Take of the

Nussbaum Bill. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I notice in your paper to-day an article headed "Menace to Business Men," regarding the new Bankruptcy law, introduced by Senator Nussbaum and passed by the Senate. There is no opportunity in this bill for creditors to levy legal blackmail upon persons financially embarrassed. It is only those who are financially embarrassed and who are honest that it assists and helps. Those who are financially embarrassed through their own fault or dishonest practices will find the law embarrassing to them. The proceedings nvoluntary insolvency cannot be begun unless with good cause, and a sufficient bond has to be put up by the attacking creditors to indemnify the accused party if the accusation is proved groundless. Consequently blackmail, as as-

groundless. Consequently blackmail, as asserted by your correspondent, would be rather an expensive affair to the accuser. That has been well guarded throughout the bill.

The various reasons that are given in the bill for asserting that a man is insolvent with dishonest intentions appeal to any business man as being not only reasonable but just. The proceedings to realize on the property for the creditors do not, as has been asserted, include a host of provisions or offer a wide latitude of expense; all of these matters are under the control of the Court, and the fees are contingent on the assignee realizing the greatest amount possible on the assets, and also on closing up the estate as rapidly as possible.

It is a question of only a few months to finish the whole matter and give a clean bill of health to the honest debtor if his estate realizes 50 per cent. Any honest man who feels himself in financial difficulties is enabled immediately to avail himself of the opportunities of this law to clear up his old matters and to be able to start fresh in the face of the world. To the dishonest debtor it means a difficulty in getting a discharge.

As to the remark of a certain gentleman in

debtor it means a difficulty in getting a discharge.

As to the remark of a certain gentleman in Wall street, "that the bill is apparently designed to create fresh offices and additional fees," it may be regarded as the vaporings of a twisted imagination. The rights of the debtor are perfectly guarded throughout the bill and it is oppressive only on the man who wishes to be dishonest.

The man who is konest in his failure will be treated with all the consideration that can possibly be looked forward to and under the bill receive protection that he could not expect if he made assignment under existing laws.

H. J. SAYKRS, Secretary of the New York Credit Men's Association.

NEW YORK, March 26.

Preparing to Take Sides. From the Delta (Miss.) Light House,

From the Delta (Miss.) Light House.

We are sorry to chronicle that Mr. Andrew Wyn, the noble son of Mr. Jordan Wyn, was, as we can best understand, forced to shoot one of the men in his employ on the levee last Sunday at his camp, namely, Mr. Neal Thomas, while otherstatements conflict, but the particulars in the case has not yet been received by the writer for that case, we shall have but little to say concerning the matter in this issue, but further on we shall take our stand.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : The historical discussion between J. M. Williams and Daniel Phelan regarding Daniel Morgan, commander of the Virginia riflemen, makes a fellow dizzy. One claims he was rish, the other that he was Welsh, when, in truth, he wasn't either, for he was born right here in the sovereign State of New Jersey in 1787, and never set foot on foreign soil, except when he accompanied the expedition against Quebeo in 1775, where he proved the mettle of which he was made. His parents were Weish, he removed to Virginis in his boyhood, and while still in his teems joined Braddock's expedition against the French and Indiass. He must have been a spirited youth, for it is said that he got into a row with an officer, with the result that he received 500 lashes by way of pusishment. It may not be generally known that the accepted portraits of Gen. Morgan mercifully hide one fact. At Hraddock's massacre he received a wound, prohably from a redskin's tomahawk, which isld open his cheek and mack and disfigured him in the most frightful mauner. His patriotic services in the Revolution are too familiar to be dwell upon. His victory at Covpens won him a gold medal from Congress, and he had most to do with suppressing the whiskey insurrection in 1794. He was a Congressman from Virginia for one term and died at Winchester, in that State, in 1802, and all that time he was a Jerseyman, and don't you forget it. the expedition against Quebec in 1775, where he

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: Years ago I used to read the Evening Fost almost daily. Nowadays ! read it occasionally with the exclusive object of as-suring myself how contemptible and how deprived feeling from the heart the editor of a news J. OGWALD JIMPHILL

GOVERNMENT FOR ALASKA.

A Plan to Support the Territorial System Upon the Praceeds of Licences.

WARRINGTON, March 27.-By the Federal cen sus of 1890 the total population of Alaska was 32,000—19,000 males and 13,000 females. Alaska was acquired in 1887, and its population at that time was less than 15,000. It has doubled under the flag of the United States, and Its material products, its mines, its fisheries, its furs, and its lumber industries have increased end mously. It is now computed that by reason of the Klondike discoveries of gold the resident population of Alaska will have increased to 00,000 before the close of the present year This remarkable growth, which is caused by the discoveries of gold, requires the establishment of a more comprehensive system of government than now prevails, the setting up of establishe tribunals, especially for the determination of land titles and for the protection of property and, necessarily, this will entail a considerable cost, which can be met either from the Treasury of the United States or through the imposition

of local taxes. There is now pending a bill which the Senat considered at its session on Wednesday last, and which aims to establish what is, for a American community, a somewhat novel method of taxation not based on land values or on per sonal property, or both, but founded on the notion that any man to live in Alaska mus somehow, be employed in some gainful occupa tion and that it is the function of the Government first to find what this occupation is at them to impose an adequate tax upon the invidual pursuing it. Alaska's population somewhat diversified, and the task of estallahing in that Territory a satisfactory to system is not easy.

vidual pursuing it. Alaska's population is somewhat diversified and the task of each lishing in that Territory a satisfactory tax system is not easy.

There are four races of people represented in the population, whites, Indiana, Mongoliana, and "mixed natives." The Indiana are the most numerous. Nigety-three per cent. of them are illiterate. Apart from the four chief races represented in the population of Alaska are some Malays, a few Africans, some Hawaiians, and no end of Klondikers, enterprising emigrants from all paris of the world, a heterogeneous assortment of miners.

The proposed plan for raising revenue in Alaska is based upon the following schedule regulating the amount of tax to be paid after each applicant or corporation has obtained permission to transact business from a United States District Court or sub-division thereof: Banks, \$200 a year; brokers (money, bill, note, and stock). \$100 a year: billiard rooms, \$25 per table; bowling alleys, \$25; breweries, \$500; bottling works, \$200; curio dealers, \$15; cigar manufacturers, \$25; cigar stores, \$25; drug stores, \$100; docks, wharves, and warehouses (public) \$300; electric light plants, \$300; faberies, salmon canneries, 2 cents per case; salmon saltories, 20 cents per barrel; field oil works, 15 cents per barrel; fertilizer works, 20 cents per ton; freight and passenger transportation lines, propelled by mechanical power, \$500; gas plants for heat or light for sale, \$500; hotels, \$50; halls (public), \$10; is undries, \$25; mines, quartz mills, \$30 per stamp per year; mercantile establishments of light for sale, \$500; hotels, \$50; halls (public), \$10; is undries, \$25; mines, quartz mills, \$30; restaurants, \$25; pool on year, \$300; phanting mills, \$50; corn brokers, \$50; under \$10,000 a year, \$25; under \$4,000 a year, \$50; under \$10,000 a year, \$25; spiconas, itinerant, \$300; planting mills, \$50; corn brokers, \$50; under \$10,000 a year, \$25; taxidermists, \$20; theatres, \$25; male estate dealers, \$50; restaurants, \$25; roal estate dealers, \$50; roal saw

The revenues to be derived from these license The revenues to be derived from these licenses are computed at \$200,000, an amount more than sufficient to pay the additional expenses imposed upon the Federal Government by the establishment of the civil administration desired. The United States Government now gets some revenue from Alaskan fisheries, the average return from which, furs included, is more than \$2,000,000 a year, but the new system of "license taxes" differs materially from the methods of taxation which prevail is conferent. methods of taxation which prevail in our forty five States, three Territories, and the District

HOW BIG A CITY WAS ROME? The Researches of a St. Louis Physician an the Tabulated Result.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Several eeks ago in answering a correspondent, in Notes and Queries, it was stated that the population of Rome at the time of Nero was "about 1.000.000." I have seen elsewhere, in accredited works of reference, estimates placing the population of Rome, at about that period, at 1,300, 000 and 2,000,000 respectively. I have not been able to find any reference to a census or other data on which such estimates could legitimately be based. In fact, I can find no statement in th way of a complete census of the city of Rome during the days of the empire

I have, however, collected from Raskel's History and Chronology of the World, Lavoisne's Genealogical and Chronological Tables, Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, Townsend's Manual of Dates, the London Encyclopædia, the English Cyclopædia, the American Cyclopædia, and the Encyclopædia, the American Cyclopædia, and the Encyclopædia Britannica a table of all the enumerations of the people of the city of Rome, ancient and modern, that I can find. I have made a fruitiess search through many other modern works of reference where no data was found bearing on this subject, and have simply given credit to such worksas drawn from.

I append hereto the table, for insertion in the columns of The Sun if thought worthy of so much space, as no modern work of reference or school book gives all of these valuable data connectedly or otherwise. The table also contains Genealogical and Chronological Tables, Haydn's nectedly or otherwise. The table also contains all of the statements of population of the ancient Roman State obtainable, and may prove worthy of preservation. Proper credit is given in the table to the authorities from which the statistics are taken. C. A. Peterson, M. D. St. Louis, March 26.

St. Louis, March 26.
POPULATION OF THE ANCIENT CITY OF BOME.
Date, B. C. Population. Authority. 566 84,706 Haskel and Townsend.
527 130,000Lavoians.
506 130,000 Hasket.
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208 227,107Lavoisne.
191 248,704
178 273,244 Haskel and Lavolane.
168 212,805
163 927,032 Hankel and Lavolane.
108 388,214Lavolane.
146 822,000
114 594.336Lavotane
84 464,000 Haskel.
58 450,000 Hankel.
49 820,000 Hankel and Lavolene
45 150,000 Lavoisne, quoting from
Josephus.
27 468,000 Lavoisne.
The state of the s
POPULATION OF THE ROMAN STATE.
28 B. C4,101,017 Haakel.
7 B. C. 4.228,000 Haskel and Lavoisne.
14 A. D. 4,137,000 Haskel and Lavoisne.
48 A. D., 6,944,000 Haydn.

POPULATION MODERN CITY OF ROME.

Fortune Favors the Young From the Spectator.

If there is one path in which more than another judgment ought to tell it is making money; but the great accumulations of recent years have been made by quite young men. The Jew speculator, Mr. Woolf Joel, of Barnato & Co., who has just been murdered by a blackmailer, having originally nothing, made a good deal before he was 19, and a "million," or whatever board that indefinite noun of multitude may represent, before he was 30, and he was only one of many. Mr. Leiter of Chicago, who has just been spoiling the wheat buyers of the world to the tune, it is said, of two millionswe will not rouch for the figures, but they represent very much plunder-is under 24; is another speculator in New York who is said to have done as much, and whose wisdom teeth are not all cut. There are men among ourselves who are nearly as successful. The great merchants are usually grizzled, but you never see a South African who has "made his pile" but you recognize, despite the anxious look in his eyes, that he is still well below 45. Mr. Rhodes must have made himself rich before he was 83, and though Mr. Belt, or Mr. Wehrner, or Mr. Robinson are Mr. Reit, or Mr. Wehrner, or Mr. Robinson are not Privy Conncillors, and their ages are therefore harder to ascertain, they must have been astonishincly successful before their acquaintances crassed to rearrd them as young men. Mr. Hooley made his great fortune at home before he was 35. Str fleving Newnes reached Parliament at 34, and Mr. Harnisworth is still only 35. So frequent, indeed, is the success of the young, or comparatively young, in business, and especially adventurous business, that it looks as if in that department the road were clear, and that the old furnished no such obstsole to the young in "getting on" as they do in politics, and above all in the processions. POSSERVAR ROTES.

April 8 is election day in Chicago. The appropriations for municipal purposes in the Windy City are 2500,000 tess under Carter Harrison's wide-open adninfstration than they were in 1897,

Former Alderman John F. Oltroggs of Flatbush to in the field for the nomination for Congressman in the Flatbush district this year. In New York city districts all the present Congressmen, Republican of Democratic, are candidates for re-election except Congressman Ward.

The late A. H. H. Dawson, formerly an Assistant District Attorney, gained considerable fame in an unusual way some years ago. He fell down an elevetor shaft through the negligence, as alleged, of the elevator boy. The socident happened at the time when elevators were not in so general use or so well controlled as they are to-day. Col. Dawson began an action for damages against the owner, and the Dawon case became a typical one in its way. It was ditterly fought and bitterly resisted, and remained in the Courts for a number of years. In the agitation for ballot reform, so called, Col. Dawson took a very active part, denouncing the politicians and cordially indorsing the Saxton system of official bailots. The at election under this system was held in 1890, and Col. Dawson, exulting in the triumph of his views, wrote across the face of his ticket these words 'This is my vote. A. H. H. Dawson." It was his vote, but it was not counted, as under the provision of the Saxton law a ticket marked for identification was void, and so Col. Dawson disfranchised himself sclously under the system which he had adve

Whenever of late years the Democrate have one ried Pennsylvania, their success has been due to Republican division, and this year when a Governor is to be elected in place of Gen. Hastings there is again heard some talk of a prospect of Democratic success in the Reystone State should there be two rival Repub-Bean candidates. Unfortunately for this view of the it has been in Pennsylvania since Gen. Grant carried the State when a candidate for re-election as President by a majority of 187,000. The Democrate are in a demoralised condition, and they polled for their comince for Auditor-General last year only 260,000 votes. Twenty years ago the Democratic vote of Pennsylvania was \$50,000, and the population in the meanwhile has been increasing largely.

The Brooklyn School Register for March shows the number of pupils to be 187,888, an increase over February, 1897, of 9,715. The average attendance for February was 191,984. The total vote of Brooklyn last year was 190,000.

The appointment of Jack Nagle, a Harlem saloos keeper, as Warden of the City Prisons, has provoked already some censure and this has been increased by another appointment made in the Health Depart ment, that of William H. Dobbs, otherwise known as "Old Bill" Dobbs, as General Sanitary Inspector of New York. Mr. Dobbs is of good repute in the neighborhood where he lives and has long been ctively engaged in business as a mason and builder He has only such knowledge of health conditions to New York as was derived from his service, for three years, as a Coroner. He occupies in the Tamman Society the post of Sagamore, and for that reason, and because he was not renominated like his associate, Coroner Fitzpatrick, last year, a place, the politicians say, had to be made for him, though a mason and builder could be of more service probably to the public in the Department of Buildings than in the

The post of Sheriff of Queens county is by no means a desirable or coveted one at present. There is heap of trouble on his mind. Some of his fellow Republicans of Jamaica have passed resolutions denouncing Sheriff Baker, who lives in that village, for appointing William Mershon, an Oyster Bay Democrat, as chief clerk. There is a proposition pending in the Legislature to divide Queens county in two, and Assemblyman Wallace's tramp bill, if it becomes a law, will take thousands yearly out of Mr. Baker's pocket in the way of fees heretofore arding county prisoners. Again, in the summer season the Sheriff in the past had the appointment of officers at the pleasure resorts, North Beach, Rockaway Beach, and other places. Regular policemen will now be stationed at these places. Other fees reselved made the Sheriff's office of Queens county in the past yield a profit of \$50,000 a year; but it is doubtful this year, in consequence of consolidation and the charter, if the office will pay expenses, Boarding county prisoners was a com-

Considerable friction and perhaps some dissatisfac tion and displeasure have been caused by the discov-ery made by some of the Councilmen and Alderman that the duties which they are called upon to perform have been restricted by the charter to nar The Municipal Assembly, which many expected would revolutionize some of the details of govern nent, has had nothing to do of importan Jan. 1, and the Board of Aldermen has certainly had less to do than its last predecessor. But busier time nay be coming for both.

There has been submitted to the House of Repreentatives a resolution of the Commercial Club of Wilkesbarre, Pa., urging the Government to prevent n against the use of anthracity coal, and o secure a division of the favors with the soft-coal interests in purchases of fuel for the use of the navy.

The closest Senatorial district in the State at the York, was the Albany district. In it the Republican nomines polled 18,793 votes and the Democratic can-didate 18,981. Last year Albany went Republican by 1,200, and unless the question of biennial sessions becomes a local issue in the fight this year the Republicans seem likely to carry the county. The Republican Senator from Albany voted against the biennial sessions project, and so did all the Albany county As-

semblymen. There will be an election for Governor and other State officers in Wyoming this year. In the Presidential election of 1896 Bryan carried the all the present State officers (elected in 1894) are Republicans, as are the two United States Senator from the State. A lively fight is certain in Wyoming this year, if for no other reason because the Democrats and Populists are not united, and without a union between them the State is probably Republican. Wyoming has a Democratic Representative in the House

There is only one German Coroner in New York county at present. Coroners receive the same salary az do Congressmen, \$5,000 a year.

Bixty-three per cent. of the population of New York State is included in the forty one incorporated cities and 37 per cent, only in the villages and towns. The latter, however, have a majority, under the present apportionment, of representatives in both branches of the Legislature, and will continue to have until the Constitution is amended in this particular.

Seventy per cent. of the liquor licenses in New York State are issued within its incorporated cities, and 80 per cent. in the villages and townships. Prior to Jan. 1 the city which had the largest number of asloons in proportion to its total population was Long Island City. The incorporated city which has the lowest average of saloons in proportion to its population is Jamestown. Chautauqua county. There are, relatively, more Swedes in Jamestown than in any other city of the State.

The present Court of Appeals has four Republican and three Democratic members, and it is more evenly representative of the State in a geographical sense than has been the case always with this tribunal. Two of the Judges are residents of New York city and one of Kingston on the Hudson. One, Judge O'Brien, is from the northern part of the State; one, Judge Martin, from the southern tier; one, Judge Haight, from Buffalo, the west end of the State, and another, Judge Vann, from Syrasuse, in a central county. The

Unsuccessful Ship Canals

From the London Economist. A meeting of shareholders of the Panama Company will be held shortly to decide whether the un-pertaking shall be continued or abandoned, and in the meantime another technical commission has been sent out to the isthmus to report on the state of the works and the future prospects of the canal. On their return, which will be in about two months, the meeting will be called. Whatever the opinion of the commission may be, it is doubtful if the public would be induced to put more money into the affair, even if a sum of 800,000,000 france were sufficient, as estimated, to terminate the canal. The 65,000,000 with which the new company started must be now well-nigh exhausted, as the expenses have been running on. The canal has, besides, lost its attractions as a big dividend-paying concern, as, if completed and opened, 60 per cent, of the net profits, after 5 per cont. for interest and redemption of the new capital would go to the liquidators of the old company.

The faith of the public in ship canals has also been shaken by the example of the Corinth Canal, which has been open four years, while the annual receipts. amounting to about £12.000, are only just sufficient This company has a debenture debt of £850,000 and a debt of 2000,000 on that debt for unpaid interest. The French Government has alone benefited by this undertaking, as it continues to take \$400 a year as taxes on the shares and bonds for the right of negotiation in Frence.